

XLIV.—*Descriptions of several recently discovered Spiders.*

By JOHN BLACKWALL, F.L.S.

Tribe Octonoculina.

Family LYCOSIDÆ.

Genus HECAERGE, Blackw.

Hecaërge nemoralis.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{3}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$ th, breadth $\frac{1}{16}$ th; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{13}$ th; length of a posterior leg $\frac{3}{10}$ ths; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{4}$ th.

The cephalothorax is oval, glossy, thinly clothed with hairs, which are most abundant in the medial line, pointed before, depressed at the base and on the sides, which are marked with furrows converging towards the middle; its colour is yellowish-brown, with a broad dark-brown band extending along each side, whose exterior border presents an irregular outline, and a narrower one of the same hue on each lateral margin; the frontal margin, from which some long hairs are directed forwards, has a red-brown tint. The eyes are seated on black spots on the anterior part of the cephalothorax; the intermediate eyes of the greatly curved posterior row are the largest of the eight, and the intermediate ones of the anterior row are larger than the lateral eyes of the same row. The falcæ are small, conical, armed with a few minute teeth on the inner surface, and of a yellowish-brown colour, with a dark-brown streak in front, which is palest in the medial line. The maxillæ are short, strong, convex on the under side, rounded at the extremity, and somewhat inclined towards the lip; the sternum is broad and heart-shaped. These parts have a yellowish-brown hue, the sternum having dark-brown spots on its lateral margins and posterior extremity. The lip is small, triangular, but truncated at the apex, and of a dark-brown colour, the apex having a tinge of yellow. The legs are long, robust, and provided with hairs and strong spines, two parallel rows of the latter occurring on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs; the femora and tarsi have a yellowish-brown hue, that of the genua, tibiæ, and metatarsi being dark brown; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, minutely pectinated claws, below which there is a small scopula. The palpi are of a yellowish-brown colour, and have a small, curved, slightly pectinated claw at their extremity. The abdomen is oviform, hairy, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a yellowish-brown colour,

with a dark-brown line on each side of the middle of the upper part, extending from the anterior extremity more than a third of its length; between these lines and the spinners, and also on the sides and under part, there are numerous dark-brown spots and streaks, those on the under part being the most minute; the sexual organs are moderately developed and of a red-brown colour.

The male is smaller, slenderer, much darker-coloured than the female, and its abdomen is densely covered with silky hairs. The cubital and radial joints of its palpi are short; the former is gibbous at its extremity on the outer side, and the latter projects an obtuse apophysis from its extremity on the outer side: the digital joint has a reddish-brown hue; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are well developed, rather complex in structure, with a filiform spine curved round their base, inner side, and extremity, and a curved process, whose black point is in contact with some prominent semitransparent membrane, at their termination; the colour of these organs is red-brown.

In spring and summer this species may be seen running among fallen withered leaves in the wood about Hendre House and Oakland.

Family DRASSIDÆ.

Genus DRASSUS, Walck.

Drassus pedestris.

Melanophora pedestris, Koch, Uebers. des Arachn.-Syst., erstes Heft, p. 17; Die Arachn., Band vi. p. 82, tab. 200. fig. 489.

Length of the female $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{8}$ th, breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ th; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$ th; length of a posterior leg $\frac{1}{3}$ rd; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{5}{8}$ ths.

The legs are moderately long and robust, provided with hairs and a few spines, and of a yellow-red colour, with the exception of the coxæ and femora, which have a brown-black hue faintly tinged with dull yellow; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, pectinated claws, and the inferior surface of the metatarsi and tarsi of the first and second pairs, and of the tarsi of the third and fourth pairs, is sparingly supplied with hair-like papillæ. The cephalothorax is short, glossy, somewhat compressed before, and rounded on the sides, which are marked with furrows converging towards a narrow indentation in the medial line; the sternum is broad, flat, glossy, and heart-shaped. These parts are of a brown-black colour. The falces are power-

ful, conical, vertical, and provided with numerous short black bristles in front, particularly towards the inner side; the maxillæ are short, enlarged where the palpi are inserted, gibbous near the base, obliquely depressed near the extremity, and inclined towards the lip, which is oval. These organs are of a yellowish-brown colour, the maxillæ and apex of the lip being the palest. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two slightly curved, parallel, transverse rows; the lateral eyes of the anterior row are the largest, and the intermediate eyes of the same row, which are seated on a minute eminence, are the smallest and darkest of the eight. The abdomen is of an oblong-oviform figure, somewhat convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is sparingly clothed with short hairs, and is of a soot-colour, with four lighter-coloured minute depressions on the anterior half of the upper part, disposed in a quadrangle; the branchial opercula are large, and have a pale-yellow hue, that of the margin of the sexual organs, which is oval, being red-brown.

The sexes are similar in colour, but the male is rather the smaller. The cubital and radial joints of its palpi are short; and the latter, which is rather the larger, projects a strong, pointed apophysis from its extremity, on the outer side; the digital joint is oval, convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are moderately developed, not very complex in structure, with two black, curved, pointed spines and some whitish membrane at their extremity, and are of a red-brown colour, intermixed with pale brownish-yellow.

In the summer of 1860, I received from Mr. Francis Walker adult males and females of *Drassus pedestris*, which he had taken in Guernsey and Serk, two of the Channel Islands; and shortly after, the Rev. O. P. Cambridge transmitted to me specimens of the same species captured by him in Portland. I have been induced to give a detailed description of both sexes of *Drassus pedestris*, as M. Koch, who had no knowledge of the female, has merely described the male in a state of immaturity; consequently he was unable to give several important specific characters connected with its external organization, which are now supplied.

Family CINIFLONIDÆ.

Genus ORITHYIA, Blackw.

Orithyia Williamsii.

The male is smaller than the female, which it resembles in colour; but the entire upper surface of the femora of the anterior

pair of legs, with the exception of the base, has a dark-brown hue. Its palpi are short and robust, and the humeral joint has two conical processes at its base, on the under side; the cubital and radial joints are short, provided with hairs, and a long bristle directed forwards from their extremity, in front, and, with the digital joint, are of a brown colour; the digital joint is oval, convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs; these organs are highly developed, with a strong dark-brown spine, which originates near their extremity, and curving obliquely upwards on the outer side, passes transversely towards the inner side, where it terminates in an acute point; a prominent, convex, yellowish-white piece occurs within the curvature of the spine, and the convex sides of the digital joints are directed towards each other*.

The specimen from which the above description was made was captured in Pernambuco by Mr. Eyton Williams of Denbigh, who had previously supplied me with adult females of the same species.

Family THERIDIIDÆ.

Genus PHOLCUS, Walck.

Pholcus pallidus.

The sexes are similar in colour, but the male is rather the smaller. Its palpi are short, very robust, and of a pale dull-yellow hue; the humeral joint is somewhat convex on the under side, and the radial, which is much the largest joint, is greatly dilated, and very convex on the upper side: the digital joint has an irregular figure; it is elongated, with a short, slightly curved, pointed black spine at its abrupt termination, and its base, which is prominent on the inner side, and densely fringed with long curved bristles, has a small red-brown process on its inferior margin; the palpal organs are moderately developed and not very complex in structure, having a glossy, yellowish-white, subglobular base attached to the inferior surface of the digital joint, which projects from its convexity, and on the lower side two short, strong processes united at their base, and of a dark-brown colour at their extremity.

Since a description of an adult female of this species was given in the 'Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist.,' Series 3, vol. i. p. 433, I have received specimens of both sexes, in a state of maturity, from Mr. Eyton Williams, by whom they were collected in Pernambuco.

* For a description of the female, see Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. ii. p. 331.

Family LINYPHIIDÆ.

Genus WALCKENAERA, Blackw.

Walckenaëra pratensis.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{16}$ th, breadth $\frac{1}{20}$ th; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{16}$ th; length of a posterior leg $\frac{1}{6}$ th; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{8}$ th.

The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the four intermediate ones describe a trapezoid, the two anterior ones, which are the smallest of the eight, forming its shortest side; the eyes of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a tubercle, and are contiguous. The cephalothorax is oval, convex, glossy, with slight furrows on the sides converging towards an indentation in the medial line; the lip is semicircular and prominent at the apex; and the sternum is broad, heart-shaped, convex, and glossy. These parts are of a very dark brown colour, tinged with red, the lateral margins of the cephalothorax being the darkest. The falces are conical, inclined towards the sternum, and armed with teeth on the inner surface; and the maxillæ are enlarged where the palpi are inserted, and inclined towards the lip. These organs have a red-brown hue. The legs and palpi are provided with hairs, and are of a yellowish-red colour; the fourth pair of legs is the longest, then the first, and the third pair is the shortest: each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and slender, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. The abdomen is oviform, glossy, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is thinly clothed with short hoary hairs, and has a black hue; the sexual organs are minute and of a reddish-brown colour, that of the branchial opercula being pale yellow.

The sexes are similar in colour; but the male, which is rather the smaller, has the anterior part of the cephalothorax more elevated, and has a narrow indentation directed backwards from each lateral pair of eyes. Its palpi are short, and the radial and digital joints have a dark-brown hue; the humeral joint is curved towards the cephalothorax, and the radial, which is stronger than the cubital joint, has a small, curved, pointed apophysis at its extremity, in front, towards the inner side; the digital joint is oval, convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are highly developed, complicated in structure, with a black filiform spine at their extremity, on the outer side; this spine is curved in a circular form, and within the curvature there is a prominent, pointed, slightly curved spine, at the base of which there is

some whitish membrane; the colour of these organs is dark brown, faintly tinged with red.

Females of this species, in a state of complete development, have been found on several occasions among herbage growing in meadows and old pastures near Hendre House; and in May 1860, the Rev. O. P. Cambridge took adult individuals of both sexes on the banks of the Conway.

Tribe Senoculina.

Family DYSDERIDÆ.

Genus DYSDERA, Latr.

Dysdera obscura.

The male is smaller and much paler than the female, with the exception of the anterior legs, which have a browner hue; and near the middle of the metatarsus of each, towards the outer side, there is a strong, obtuse, prominent process terminated by a short, fine spine. Its palpi are short, and of a yellowish-white hue; the radial is much larger than the cubital joint and has the appearance of being swollen; the digital joint is small, oval, convex and hairy externally; and the palpal organs, which are subglobular at the base, but prolonged into a slightly curved process terminating in a fine point, are attached to its inferior surface*

This remarkable *Dysdera* was taken in Pernambuco by Mr. Eyton Williams, from whom I had previously received an immature female of the same species.

XLV.—*Further Observations on the Structure of Foraminifera, and on the larger Fossilized Forms of Scinde, &c., including a new Genus and Species.* By H. J. CARTER, Esq., F.R.S.

Further Observations on the larger Fossilized Forms of Foraminifera in Scinde, &c.

[Continued from p. 382.]

ORBITOIDES, D'Orbigny.

"*Lycophris dispansus*, Sow." (Ann. Nat. Hist. l. c. p. 172), better named by D'Archiac and Haime (p. 349) "*Orbitoides dispansa*."

Largest size.—Breadth about 1 inch; thickness $\frac{3}{12}$. This specimen is ephippial.

Loc. Lukput, in Cutch. Many parts of Scinde. Valley of

* For a description of an immature female of this species, see Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. ii. p. 334.